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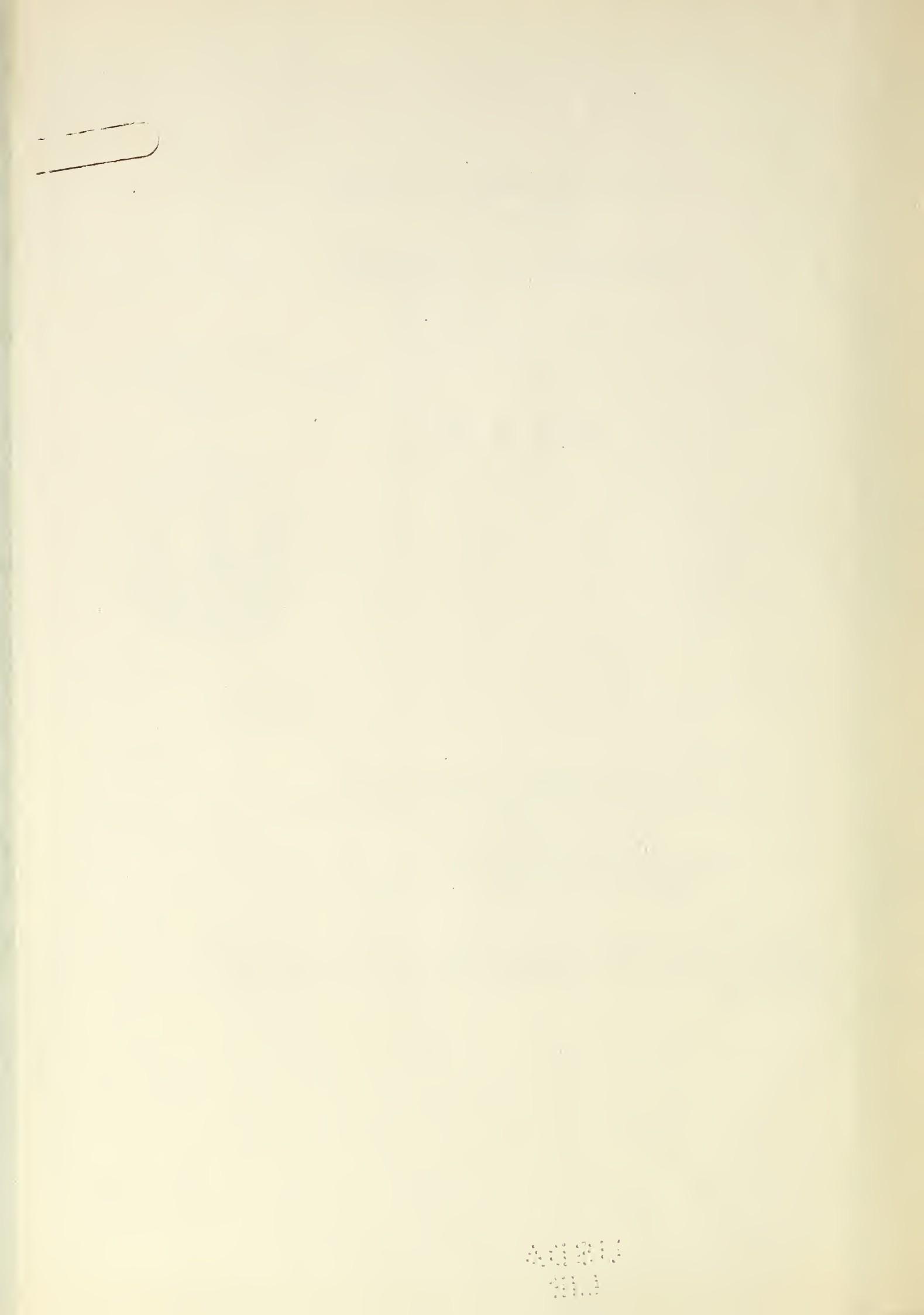
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LEGENDS AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
TO ACCOMPANY
TIMBER STAND MAPS OF CALIFORNIA*

January 15, 1949

*A series of maps prepared by the
CALIFORNIA FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION
for the
STATE DIVISION OF FORESTRY,
as authorized by Senate Bill No. 735,
Chapter 1538, Statutes of 1947

The California Forest and Range Experiment Station is maintained at Berkeley in cooperation with the University of California.



LEGENDS AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
TO ACCOMPANY
TIMBER STAND MAPS OF CALIFORNIA^{1/}

TIMBER STAND MAPS show the information gotten from the study of aerial photos. The classification symbols consist of letters and numbers arranged in the form of a fraction, like Y0321, 51, L2, N+4, N.
CHy S LyB GSHo A

One set of symbols appears in each bounded area. They tell: (1) What kinds of vegetation or other land features occupy the areas. (2) Whether or not (a) the areas can produce conifer timber crops (b) the timber croplands now have timber stands, and (c) the tree-covered nontimber lands have terrain favorable to harvesting the trees. (3) The age structures and densities of the conifer timber stands on timber croplands. (4) The age structures of the hardwood stands on timber croplands and harvestable nontimber lands. (5) The densities of the total woody vegetation cover on all the lands.

VEGETATION COVER AND OTHER LAND STATUS ELEMENTS are indicated by the large letter denominator symbols as follows:

C - Commercial Conifers: coniferous trees of value for lumber and pulpwoods, such as ponderosa pine, redwood, Douglas-fir, and white fir.

L - Lodgepole Pine - Mountain Hemlock: a special subdivision of Commercial Conifers consisting of lodgepole pine, western white pine, and mountain hemlock.

K - Noncommercial Conifers: coniferous trees of little or no value for lumber or pulpwood, such as whitebark pine, digger pine, cypresses, and junipers.

H - Hardwoods: broadleaved trees, such as the oaks, madrone, and alder.

S - Chaparral: tall and heavily branched shrubs, such as the manzanitas, scrub oaks, and chamise.

T - Sagebrush: low and slenderly branched shrubs, such as the sagebrushes, wild buckwheats, and bitterbrush.

F - Bushy Herbs: bushy herbaceous plants, such as ferns, Klamath weed, and wooly mules-ears.

G - Grass: grasses and other associated herbaceous plants not under cultivation.

M - Marsh: very poorly drained areas supporting an herbaceous cover, such as pickleweed and cattails.

B - Bare Ground: bare or litter-covered soil devoid of vegetation.

^{1/} For additional information on classification system, see illustrated descriptive sheets titled "The Timber Stand and Vegetation - Soil Maps of California," January 15, 1949.

R - Rock: rugged areas devoid of soil, such as lava flows, talus slopes, and cliffs.

A - Cultivated: land under cultivation, irrigated pastures, and fallow land.

U - Urban-Industrial: residential, urban and industrial areas.

TIMBER CROPLANDS AND NONTIMBER LANDS are designated by the types of numerator symbols used. TIMBER CROPLANDS are lands that possess the climate and soil qualities essential for the production of commercial conifer crops and have numerator symbols of the types Y0321, 51, L2. The symbols O, OY, YO, and Y designate timber cropland having 5 percent or more of the ground covered by commercial conifers. The numbers 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55 (without preceding letters) designate timber cropland having less than 5 percent of the ground covered by commercial conifers—the apparently unstocked timber cropland. L designates timber cropland of the lodgepole pine-mountain hemlock type. NONTIMBER LANDS are lands that do not possess the climate and soil qualities essential for the production of commercial conifer timber crops, or that are being cultivated and have the letter N in the numerator. N+ designates nontimber land with a tree stand on terrain that would favor harvesting the trees. N- designates nontimber land with a tree stand on terrain that would make harvesting the trees difficult. N designates nontimber land without a tree stand and land under cultivation or urban-industrial.

AGE STRUCTURE OF TIMBER STANDS is based on the age-class composition of commercial conifer stands. The 4 broad age classes are: MATURE—trees advanced to the stage of little or no additional height growth. LARGE IMMATURE—trees of sawlog size (over 11" dbh) but not yet mature. SMALL IMMATURE—trees over 10 feet in height but not yet of sawlog size. REPRODUCTION—trees under 10 feet in height. The age structure classification represents a grouping of these age classes and are designated in the numerator by letters as follows:

O - Old Growth: stands with mature trees forming 80 percent or more of the commercial conifer crown cover.

OY - Old Growth-Young Growth: stands with mature trees forming 50 to 80 percent of the commercial conifer crown cover.

YO - Young Growth-Old Growth: stands with mature trees forming 20 to 50 percent of the commercial conifer crown cover.

Y - Young Growth: stands with mature trees forming less than 20 percent of the commercial conifer crown cover.

DENSITY OF TIMBER STANDS—the proportion of ground covered by commercial conifer trees—is designated by the first two numerator numbers in symbols of the type Y0321. Two density classifications are made, based on the age classes described above.

SAWLOG STAND DENSITY—including mature and large immature trees—is designated by the first numerator number:

- 1 - Dense Sawlog Stand: sawlog-sized commercial conifers cover 80 percent or more of the ground.
- 2 - Semidense Sawlog Stand: sawlog-sized commercial conifers cover from 50 to 80 percent of the ground.
- 3 - Open Sawlog Stand: sawlog-sized commercial conifers cover from 20 to 50 percent of the ground.
- 4 - Very Open Sawlog Stand: sawlog-sized commercial conifers cover 5 to 20 percent of the ground.
- 5 - Unstocked with Sawlog Trees: sawlog-sized commercial conifers cover less than 5 percent of the ground.

TOTAL STAND DENSITY—including mature, large immature, and small immature trees, and the reproduction—is designated by the second numerator number or, on apparently unstocked areas, by the number 5.

- 1 - Dense Total Stand: all-sized commercial conifers cover 80 percent or more of the ground.
- 2 - Semidense Total Stand: all sized commercial conifers cover from 50 to 80 percent of the ground.
- 3 - Open Total Stand: all-sized commercial conifers cover from 20 to 50 percent of the ground.
- 4 - Very Open Total Stand: all-sized commercial conifers cover from 5 to 20 percent of the ground.
- 5 - Apparently Unstocked: all-sized commercial conifers cover less than 5 percent of the ground.

AGE STRUCTURE OF LODGEPOLE PINE-MOUNTAIN HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD STANDS is based on the age class composition of the two kinds of stands. The two broad age classes are: MATURE—trees of sawlog size (over 11" dbh), and IMMATURE—trees under sawlog size (under 11" dbh). The age structure is designated by the small letters following vegetation-element symbols L and H in the denominator, such as Hy, Lo.

- Lo - Old Growth Lodgepole pine-Mountain Hemlock: stands with mature trees forming 50 percent or more of the lodgepole pine-mountain hemlock crown cover.
- Ly - Young Growth Lodgepole pine-Mountain Hemlock: stands with mature trees forming less than 50 percent of the lodgepole pine-mountain hemlock crown cover.
- Ho - Old Growth Hardwood: stands with mature trees forming 50 percent or more of the hardwood crown cover.
- Hy - Young Growth Hardwood: stands with mature trees forming less than 50 percent of the hardwood crown cover.

DENSITY OF THE TOTAL WOODY VEGETATION COVER—the proportion of ground covered by all trees and shrubs combined—is shown on all lands except cultivated and urban-industrial. It is designated by the last numerator number.

- 1 - Dense Woody Vegetation Cover: all trees and shrubs combined cover 80 percent or more of the ground.
- 2 - Semidense Woody Vegetation Cover: all trees and shrubs combined cover from 50 to 80 percent of the ground.
- 3 - Open Woody Vegetation Cover: all trees and shrubs combined cover from 20 to 50 percent of the ground.
- 4 - Very Open Woody Vegetation Cover: all trees and shrubs combined cover from 5 to 20 percent of the ground.
- 5 - Unstocked with woody vegetation: all trees and shrubs combined cover less than 5 percent of the ground.

AGE STRUCTURE OF TIMBER

O - Old Growth
OY - Old Growth-Young Growth
YO - Young Growth-Old Growth
Y - Young Growth
R - Reproduction

AGE STRUCTURE OF "L" AND "H"

o - Old Growth
y - Young Growth

NONTIMBER LANDS

N+ with tree stands on
gentle terrain
N- with tree stands on
rugged terrain
N without tree stands

DENSITY OF SAWLOG TIMBER

1 - Dense
2 - Semidense
3 - Open
4 - Very Open
5 - Apparently unstocked

DENSITY OF ALL TIMBER

1 - Dense
2 - Semidense
3 - Open
4 - Very Open
5 - Apparently unstocked

DENSITY OF TOTAL WOODY VEGETATION

1 - Dense
2 - Semidense
3 - Open
4 - Very open
5 - Apparently unstocked

VEGETATION COVER AND OTHER LAND STATUS ELEMENTS

C - Commercial Conifers
L - Lodgepole Pine-Mountain Hemlock Type
K - Noncommercial Conifers
H - Hardwoods
S - Chaparral
T - Sagebrush
F - Bushy Herbs
G - Grass
M - Marsh
B - Bare Ground
R - Rock
A - Cultivated
U - Urban-Industrial

